

Intimation.

Powell's

NEW
FABRICSIN
ENDLESS
VARIETY
FOR
WINTER
CURTAINS

PORTIERES.

WINDOW
DRAPERIES.MANTEL
DRAPERIES.CASEMENT
BLINDS.CUSHIONS
AND
RE-COVERING
FURNITURE.SHOW ROOMS
FIRST FLOOR
ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

POWELL'S

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. (13)

Public Company

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming a special resolution the subject of which was passed by the requisite majority at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 30th day of December, 1909.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered.

1. By inserting therein immediately after paragraph 4 of Clause VIII. a new paragraph as follows:—

5. Whenever the Capital of the Company is divided into several Classes of Shares all or any of the rights and privileges attached to any Class may be modified altered sub-divided re-arranged or dealt with by Special Resolution of the Company passed pursuant to an Agreement in writing made between the Company and some member of the Class purporting to contract on behalf of the members of the Class provided such agreement shall be confirmed by a Special Resolution of the Company passed at a separate Meeting of the Class or by writing under the hand of the holders of at least two-thirds of the Shares of the Class and it shall be no objection to any such Agreement that it provides for a reduction of Capital otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the holders of shares of the Class or for the payment of a dividend or bonus otherwise than in accordance with the rights of the holders of the shares of the Class or for the allotment of shares credited as fully or partly paid up in satisfaction or part satisfaction of such dividend or bonus and for the purposes of this Clause a Resolution shall be an Extraordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of such members of the Class entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy at a separate General Meeting of the Class of which Notice specifying the intention to propose the Resolution has been duly given and so that the quorum of any such Meeting shall be three members at least of the Class and so that the Meeting shall be called in accordance with the provisions hereof.

2. By inserting immediately after paragraph 7 of Clause XVI. a new paragraph as follows:—

8. Any General Meeting declaring a Dividend may direct payment of such Dividend wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares Debentures or Debenture stock of the Company or of any other Company or in any one or more of such ways and the General Managers shall give effect to such direction and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution they may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties and may vest any such specific assets in Trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the Dividend as may seem expedient to the General Managers. Where requisite a proper contract shall be entered into in accordance with Section 7 of the Companies Act, 1900, and the General Managers may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the Dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

Dated the 31st day of December, 1909.
By Order,
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 11.45 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 17th January, to TUESDAY, the 25th January, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.
West Point Building Company, Limited
Hongkong, 8th January, 1910. (15)

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 17th January, to TUESDAY, the 25th January, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1910. (16)

YEE SING,
NO. 4, D'ARQUILLA STREET.

MANUFACTURE, WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL DEALERS
In all kinds of hand-made
DRAWN and EMBROIDERED CHINESE
LINE GRASS CLOTH, FETTER
WARE, &c.
all of the best quality
Hongkong, 17th December, 1909. (11)

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Ladies Benevolent Society took place at the City Hall last evening. The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne presided, being supported by Lady May (President of the Society) and Mrs. G. T. Edwins (hon. secretary).

Mr. Osborne read a letter from the Bishop of Victoria expressing his regret at not being able to be present at the meeting.

The Chairman then said:—Lady May, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This assemblage of those who are interested in the work of the Hongkong Benevolent Society, happening as it does at the dawn of a New Year, when the world of commerce is accustomed to review the operations of the past twelve months, assumes in some respects the characteristics of joint stock enterprise, in that we are here to-day as shareholders of that great undertaking called Charity, not in the limited sense of almsgiving, but Charity in its broadest, grandest conception,—the brotherhood of man. We are here then to-day for the purpose of considering our profits of canvassing for patronage, and of calling up further capital, by which to achieve still greater results in that vast sphere of activity, wherein the forces of good and the forces of evil engage in ceaseless competition for the mastery and control of man. So, in the accustomed phraseology of commerce I will, with your permission, take the report and accounts as read and I hope through the courtesy of the Press to draw public attention to the Society's work. First let me say that this Society is no flummery of Charity busy-bodying itself over impossible measures of harmful influence. It is a society of ladies who, in quiet, unassuming, garb, are endeavouring to help those who endeavour to help themselves; to rehabilitate those who, maybe through inherent weakness of character, maybe through the devilry of others, or it may be through sheer unadulterated misfortune, find themselves stranded, helpless and alone, upon an alien shore. There is here in this Society no haven for the criminal, the drunkard, or the wastrel, products of an age in which Society with disordered appetite for change is forever shuffling its arrangements and is placed to term it progress. Progress indeed; there is no progress, so long as pauperism stalks the land. These in their way are one and all deserving of reconstructive treatment and no doubt when men, who assume the rôle of governing men, shall have learnt to harmonize their differences in the interests of public weal; when the school teacher shall cease to plaster the infant mind with smatterings of knowledge and deem it education; when the same attention shall be given to the development of character as now is given to the physical culture of the body; when controllers of industry are able to realise that overproduction brings unemployment, distress and misery; when the profits of industry shall be more equitably apportioned to the workers; and above all when the workers themselves shall have been taught the value of thrift and self-reliance; then indeed Society's house will be so ordered that the drunkard and the drone will disappear and we shall no longer dishonour civilization by tainting it with heaps of refuse humanity, unfitted to live, unready to die. Meanwhile, until this millennium, the Hongkong Benevolent Society, as with kindred associations scattered throughout the world, is helping to stem the tide of misery; for during the twenty-one years of its existence, a large number of persons, and I may here say that with a view to prevent fraud and imposition, the features of every case are very carefully scrutinized, a large number of persons have been assisted in one way or another; and if you will refer to the Society's reports you will find mention of the widow unprovided for; the willful worker broken by sickness and suffering; the out-of-work victim of commercial depression; and above all, you will find the friendless orphan child. To such it is the self-appointed task of these ladies to carry encouragement and aid to help the weak-hearted and to raise up them that have fallen by the way. Truly this is noble work, worthy of our praise, and I feel sure that Hongkong, ever ready to succour the unfortunate, will this year respond to Society's appeal for funds, in measure more liberal and in manner more cheerful, than ever before. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts for 1909, as presented, be adopted.

Rev. G. H. Hickling seconded.
Motion unanimously adopted.
On the motion of the Chairman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Edkins, the hon. secretary.

The usual motion thanking the Chairman for presiding was proposed, seconded and carried.
The meeting then ended.

THE REPORT.

The report is as follows:—

The ladies of the committee beg to submit the following report of the year's work, and the statement of accounts for 1909.

During the year fifty applications have been made to the Society. Each applicant has been interviewed by some member of the Ladies' Committee, and careful consideration has been given to the circumstances and needs of each case.

Thirty-eight of the applicants have received assistance either with clothes, temporary board and lodging, situations, or passages to places where they had relatives or a promise of work.

Four were helped to leave the colony in the mere hope of their doing better elsewhere.

Twelve received no help from the Society, but it is often those cases which are not helped which occupy the most time and thought.

The fact that the number of applicants is unusually large this year is due to the greater facility given to members of the Society for bringing cases to the notice of the Committee.

Through the courtesy of the City Hall authorities a room in that building has been lent to the Benevolent Society, and a number of

been at liberty to send applicants there. The arrangement has worked most satisfactorily, and has been the means of bringing several cases to the notice of the Committee which otherwise would have received desultory help from those applied to and have been speedily lost sight of. By the new plan no person wanting a friend is without the chance of gaining one if in the least deserving, and we all know that it is possible, in the East, for persons to be temporarily friendless without the cause being of necessity any grave fault of their own. At first it was feared that the room might be an encouragement to beachcombers and ungrateful people to trouble the Society, but this has not proved the case. All who have come have been sent by responsible persons and no inconvenience has arisen.

Regarding those helped by the rules of the Society prevent much being said publicly. Fifteen were women, four of whom are now earning a living satisfactorily in the Colony; seven, happily settled elsewhere, have continued in correspondence with the secretary, thus showing their appreciation of the kindness they received from the Society; two have still to show that the interest taken in them was not misplaced, while two have been lost sight of from the time they left the Colony, as was fully expected when the help was given.

Of the men assisted seven have reported themselves after obtaining work, and of these, three have been well spoken of by their employers. There has not been time to hear from several others who are likely to report themselves, and there are two or three of whom much cannot be expected.

Besides the cases immediately dealt with by the Ladies Committee others have been helped on behalf of the Society by Rev. O. E. Thompson, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen. The usual donation of \$15 a month has been sent to Mr. Thompson, from the funds of the Society, and his returns show twenty-three men helped by this means. The arrangement relieves the ladies of the most difficult feature of the work, and they wish to thank Mr. Thompson for his whole-hearted co-operation, as well as the gentlemen of the Reference Committee whose help is of great value.

Thanks are also due to the managers of the steamship companies who have granted reduced passages in special cases, and to the many kind supporters of the Society who, unable from various reasons, to offer their personal services, do what is still more important and by subscriptions and donations generously enable the few who have the time and opportunity, to carry on the work of the Society.

During the past year, the following ladies have served on the Committee:—Lady May (President), Mrs. Bideley, Mrs. Back, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Bunbury, Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. Gresson, Mrs. R. Hancock, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Hickling, Miss Jones, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. J. G. Thompson, Mrs. Taiter.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.,
27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books,
Transparent Envelopes

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation
Gauges.

Novels, Books for parlour and household
use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants,
Medals, Statuettes, Flower Stems,
Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND
CIGARETTES.
&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. (13)

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. (17)

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE

15, D'ARQUILLA STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. (14)

Intimations

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE (Movable Armaments) will be carried out as under:—

On the 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th January, 1910:—

From Eagle's Nest in a Northerly direction, commencing at 9 A.M.

On the 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th January, 1910:—

From Bon Vista in a direction of from South-East to South-West, commencing at 10 A.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1910. (8)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
on Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
on Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1908. (9)

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
AT-ORNEY, &c.,
Underwriters and Executors.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. (11)

PABST EXTRACT

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect
health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form,
containing all the bracing, soothing and toning
elements of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-
alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical
profession in cases of Debility after Malaria,
from overwork or other causes, Anemia,
Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on
application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of
120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the
American fleet in a few days, please order
early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. (10)

Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, MARSEILLES, COLOMBO
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar natured goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. (5)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 15th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. (7)

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DEVANHA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Montana*.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Sardines*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and R. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1910. (14)

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COBLENZ,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of January, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st of January, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 25th of January, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1910. (12)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MOJI
AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. (13)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst., at 6 A.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in 9.30 A.M. on the 15th inst. No Claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godown nor will they be recognized if presented after 10 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

H

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS:

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-

PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS.

mixed with aerated or plain water

make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the

pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional to the above, for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue is of any part of the issue is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910

MY LADY BOUNTIFUL.

Preaching on the subject of charity at the annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, which was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne appears to have made everybody very happy and comfortable by extolling their great philanthropy in distributing other people's money among the unfortunate poor. We had always regarded Mr. Osborne as a plain, ordinary, hard-headed business man, who left the frills and flourishes of speech to those who took occasional flights to the empyrean, but yesterday he appeared in a new role—all in the cause of sweet charity. Instead of the practical remarks which one is accustomed to expect from him, he delivered what might

fittingly be described as an election address. It bubbled over with the milk of human kindness, so to speak, but it also trounced and flattered the waster, the criminal and the drunkard. It spoke of the brotherhood of man as "Charity in its broadest, grandest conception," and it praised the ladies connected with the Benevolent Society for their self-sacrificing labours in the name of that which covereth a multitude of sins. Quite beautiful it must have been to hear Mr. Osborne rolling out in his deep sonorous tones the orate and rounded periods which conveyed a unctious unalloyed to the hearts of his hearers. To tell the truth, after reading the speech of Mr. Osborne and the snip-snip remarks of a couple of persons we are still very much in the dark as to what they were all driving at. What has the Ladies' Benevolent Society done that the members deserve to be lauded up in the skies as if they were professional sisters of mercy? We know, on the authority of Mr. Osborne, what they have not done; they have not been "busybodies themselves over impossible measures of harmful influence," whatever that means. But what we should like to know is—What sort of people have they helped? If they have not been "busybodies themselves over impossible measures of harmful influence," how did they carefully scrutinise every appeal for assistance, as we are told they did, and how did they differ into one case from another? Did they just toss up, or were they influenced by the size of the baby's nose or the smell of the parental breath? Charity is a fine thing in its way but a great deal depends on the manner in which it is dispensed. We believe we are right in saying that there is not a lady in Hongkong who is not prepared at a moment's notice to assume the rôle of My Lady Bountiful. But when she is acting on behalf of a Society, which appeals to the public for funds we want to know something more about what she has been doing, than is conveyed in the bald statement that distress has been relieved. How can she, in her silks and satins, tell the difference between honest poverty, which hides its head in shame, and 'cute mendacity which has the whole art of chicanery at its finger ends wherewith the humble dole may be wheedled out of the pockets of the sympathetic sisterhood of charity? How does she distinguish the waster from "the out-of-work victim of commercial depression"? Perhaps she doesn't try to. What she tries to do, in the words of Mr. Osborne, is "to help those who endeavour to help themselves; to rehabilitate those who, may be through the devilry of others, or it may be through their unadulterated misfortune, find themselves stranded, helpless and alone, upon an alien shore." That is very fine, but there is better to come, as we witness: "There is here, in this Society, no haven for the criminal, the drunkard, or the waster, products of an age in which Society, with disordered appetite for change, is for ever shuffling its arrangements and is pleased to term it progress. Progress indeed; there is no progress, so long as pauperism stalks the land. These in their way are one and all deserving of reformatory treatment, and no doubt that when men who assume the rôle of governing men shall have learnt to harmonise their differences in the interests of public weal; when the school teacher shall cease to plaster the infant mind with smatterings of knowledge and deem it education; when the same attention shall be given to the development of character as now is given to the physical culture of the body, when controllers of industry are able to realise that overproduction brings unemployment, distress and misery, when the profits of industry shall be more equitably apportioned to the workers, and above all, when the workers themselves shall have been taught the value of thrift and self-reliance, then indeed Society's house will be so ordered that the drunkard and the drone will disappear and we shall no longer dishonour civilisation by tainting it with heaps of refuse humanity, unfitted to live, unready to die." At this stage we can hear that gentleman who is generally described as "A Voice" shouting: "Tariff Reform means work for all!" and another, "Make the duty foreigner pay." Undoubtedly, that Gladstonian sentence must have swept the ladies off their feet. So teardrops were the emotional wave at the moment that the members of the Benevolent Society were unable to ejaculate even the hackneyed "Ear, ear." But if anybody fancies that Mr. Osborne had ended his speech with that glorious rhodomontade as a revelation, permit us to say that they are sadly mistaken. He was only getting into his stride then. In pathetic vein he told how the Society had been helping to stem the tide of misery for 21 years, how every precaution was taken to prevent fraud and imposition, and how a large number had been assisted one way or another—which is somewhat vague. "If you refer to the Society's reports," he said, "you will find mention of the widow unprovided for, the willing worker broken by sickness and suffering, the out of work victim of commercial depression, and above all you will find the friendless orphan child. To such it is the self-appointed task of these ladies to carry encouragement and aid, to help the weak-headed and to raise up them that have fallen by the way." Truly this is noble work, worthy of our praise, and I feel sure that Hongkong, ever ready to succour the

unfortunate, will this year respond to the Society's appeal for funds, in measure more liberal and in manner more cheerful than ever before. Well, let us hope so. The cause of charity is a worthy one in all conscience, but what we object to is this division of the poor into two classes—the sheep and the goats. None of us is so safely as to be without that black chapter we wish to keep concealed. The waster Mr. Osborne speaks of is often a far better man than the gentleman who is the "victim of commercial depression." What we suggest is that the ladies should leave political economy severely alone and trust to the instinct of their hearts when they are giving a friendly lift to a fellow-creature.

IN THE COLONY'S INTEREST.

There appears to be a tendency among certain classes of people, who apparently have nothing better to do but wag their tongues, to create a scare by magnifying the charges of what is termed assault committed by Chinese riff-raff on European ladies and girls. Within the past few weeks an odd case here and there has been reported to the police in which it has been alleged that these wandering Ishmaels of Chinese have made sudden onslaughts on unprotected females who have been travelling along the roads on the higher levels. At first sight these assaults have assumed a serious aspect for an attempt has generally been made to show that the motive was of a more serious character than appeared on the surface. On looking into these cases, however, it is generally found in the end that the Chinese have been simply practising their old trick of purse-snatching, and in the majority of cases the rascals have been a great deal more frightened than the ladies threatened. Take for instance the case which occurred in Caine Road the other day when a Chinaman with great temerity tried to rob a lady of her hand satchel. Not only did he catch a Tartar but he very nearly found himself in the lock-up, only his experience in Marathon handicaps enabling him to get away scot-free. And still, to read the alarming accounts which appeared in some newspapers printed in the Colony, one would have thought that an organised battalion of thugs, Solomon Islanders and ravishers had taken up their headquarters in one of the principal residential districts of the city. Such stuff and nonsense is treated with the contempt it deserves by the people of Hongkong, but what about those who have never been in this Colony and who know nothing about the conditions prevailing here? They are not to know that there is a school of yellow journalism rearing its crested head in Hongkong, and they are inclined to accept as gospel truth the imaginative fabrications of irresponsible writers. It would not matter in the slightest if the harm done by the publication of mischievous innuendoes and innuendoes were reflected on the newspapers which are on the look-out for the nimble pick, but the unfortunate part is that these concoctions are derogatory to the good name of the Colony and without the slightest justice. It is a child's game to throw out a series of suspicious indications and then cry out—"Where are the police?" as if the whole city were in danger. But at the moment it looks good, and if it happens that the fair reputation of the Colony is tarnished and besmirched in the process of shaking the citizens' nerves that can only be regarded as an unhappy coincidence. We do not believe for a single moment that during the last twelve months there has been any premeditated attempt on the part of any Chinese in this Colony to commit any criminal assault on any lady or girl walking along the public roads of Hongkong. And in that belief we feel sure we will be fortified by the police records. Cases have been reported, to be sure, but on investigation by the police these cases have been found to be either gross exaggerations or without the slightest foundation in fact. Indeed, in some instances the cases have been abruptly dropped seeing that they were mere fantastic romances only the background of which was real. That there have been technical assaults as the outcome of attempts at purse-snatching nobody will deny, but it is absurd as well as improper to attach a deeper significance to them than they are already invested with. There are thieves all over the world, and if a lady goes along a quiet road dangle a cheap handbag and jingling half a dozen coppers she need not be astonished if she is the cause of arousing the cupidity of every loafer that comes along. He may be a ruffian and a scoundrel at heart, but at the moment he is simply a plain, ordinary low-down thief, who has eyes for nothing but the handbag, and whose only desire is to seize it and to disappear as expeditiously as possible. Why then should such an incident lead to caustic comments regarding the incapacity of the police force, and mournful speculations whether Hongkong will ever be safe for a lady female? The fact of the matter is all these gloomy forebodings are simply piffle, and the writers do more to belittle than to help their readers in Hongkong. Because a couple of drunken Chinamen lurched up against a European girl the other day we were treated to this

typical account of what might have happened had she been without protectors. We were told in the language of the prize-ring how one gentleman gave a great hulking coolie an upper cut on the proboscis and was himself promptly floored in retaliation. The other European performed a Ju-jitsu act and sat upon both the intoxicated Chinamen until the police came. Of course that was all very gay and gallant, but it reminds us of the story of the empty box—there was nothing in it. Dished up with the sauce of ambiguity the story would suggest a great deal more to a stranger than could possibly be imported into it if the plain facts were stated. It is high time that the character and name of the Colony should be protected against the slings and arrows of thoughtless writers who have no sense of proportion and are incapable of realising their duty to the Colony which contributes to their livelihood.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A FULL report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society is printed on page 3.

CABLE communication between Japan and Korea is interrupted. Telegrams are forwarded by post from Shimonoseki to Fusan.

WE have received from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha a schedule for the current year of their regular fortnightly service to and from America.

THE Frankfurt Zeitung publishes a telegram from New York stating that the American Sugar Trust has bought a large estate in the Philippines.

ANOTHER of the fleet of steel lighters, built by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. for the Quartermaster's Department at Manila, left in tow of the s.s. Taming 10-day.

RECENTLY published statistics show that, in Java, in 1909, about 170 sugar mills were at work during the season, which turned out 20,208,383 piculs of the sweet. These figures mark an increase of 100,504 piculs over the output for 1908. The area under cane for 1910 is estimated at 176,910 brouas (120,000 acres), nearly three per cent. more than in 1909.

Hongkong University.

COLLECTION OF CONDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LIST OF DONORS.

We have received the following official correspondence for publication:—

Hongkong, 31st December, 1909.

Sir,—By Resolution No. 17 passed by the Committee of the Hongkong University on December 15th, it was decided that "the terms of the Resolution No. 17" (which laid down the amount which it was considered necessary to collect before the erection of the buildings could be commenced) "had been complied with to the satisfaction of the committee, and that work on the buildings might be commenced forthwith." This Resolution, in which Mr. Mody concurred, is in itself sufficient authority for me to call in all some conditionally promised, but as this is the date (December 31) which was assigned by Mr. Mody, up to which his offer would have remained open (had it not been already with his concurrence accepted) I have the honour, at your request, to submit a statement of the funds in my hands or fully guaranteed on this date. Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.C., chairman of the sub-committee for raising Chinese subscriptions, authorises me to state that he can fully guarantee all the Chinese subscriptions included in the list, and he also informs me that a considerable sum is expected from Shanghai of which at least \$10,000 can be "guaranteed," while a further sum of \$20,000 (of which \$17,000 is in hand) may be anticipated from the Trustees of a certain Fund.

From this statement it will be seen that the sum originally named has been fully realised.

The total of the attached list is \$1,252,164, of which \$551,503.17 has been actually received and stands to-day at the credit of the University Fund in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at 2% interest, and you will notice the sum of \$3,000 included in the list under the heading of interest.

Were the sums mentioned by Dr. Ho Kai added, the total fund promised and in hand would amount to \$1,302,164.00, or at the rate of exchange assumed in the case of pending donations, \$1,302,164.00.

It is my intention when all these sums have been collected to publish a list of the donors with the amount of their subscriptions.

I may observe that, allowing two years for the building of the University, the capital sum (without further additions which may conditionally be expected) if invested at a minimum rate of 5 per cent. per annum, would yield a further sum of about \$100,000 to be added to the fund at the disposal of the University before its work commences.

I would simply recommend that this should be done, and I am glad to receive Your Excellency's endorsement on this point.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed), C. P. CHATER.

To His Excellency

Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G.

etc., etc.

RECEIVED 31.12.1909.

Chinese Residents in

Hongkong \$1,252,164.00

Mr. Ng Li Hing 10,000.00

Theatre performance

per Chinese 1,000.00

Committee 1,000.00

Theatre performance

per Chinese 1,000.00

Committee 1,000.00

Theatre performance

per Chinese 1,000.00

Chinese Residents in	41,000.00	
Chinese Residents in	7,144.00	
Newchwang	1,500.00	
Chinese Residents in	500.00	
Amoy	92,764.00	
Chinese Residents in	16,971.00	
Penang per Mr. Kim Yeong	23,000.00	167,079.00
Chinese Residents in	13,680.00	
Weichow per H. E. Chang Pat	250,000.00	
Chinese Residents in	8,422.00	227,102.00
Can-ton (re-	25,000.00	
ceived)	50,000.00	
Chinese Residents in	10,000.00	
Can-ton (pro-	10,000.00	
mised)	7,500.00	
Chinese Government	5,000.00	
(10,000 taels)	1,000.00	
Viceroy of Can-ton	10,000.00	
(H.E. Chang Jen	1,000.00	
Chun	10,000.00	
Per Governor of Ma-	2,000.00	
cau	2,000.00	
Messrs. Jardine Ma-	2,000.00	
thson & Co. Ltd.	2,000.00	
do. The Hong-	2,000.00	
kong and Shan-	2,000.00	
ghai Banking	2,000.00	
Corporation	2,000.00	
do. The Char-	2,000.00	
tered Bank of	2,000.00	
I. A. & C.	2,000.00	
do. E. D. Sanyou	2,000.00	
& Co.	2,000.00	
do. David Sai-	2,000.00	
son &	2,000.00	
do. Co. Ltd.	2,000.00	
do. E. Rahim	2,000.00	
Pharmacy	2,000.00	
David and Co.	2,000.00	
do. E. M. Estab-	2,000.00	
ley	2,000.00	
do. Chater and	2,000.00	
Mody	2,000.00	
do. John Swire	2,000.00	
do. Sons	2,000.00	
do. The Tai-	2,000.00	
ho	2,000.00	
do. Sugar Re-	2,000.00	
finery	2,000.00	
do. The Ocean	2,000.00	
Steamship Co.	2,000.00	
do. Panchard	2,000.00	
Lowther & Co.	2,000.00	
do. Shewan, Tomes	2,000.00	
and Co.	2,000.00	
do. Gilman and	2,000.00	
Co.	2,000.00	
do. China Asso-	2,000.00	
ciation	2,000.00	
do. H. E. The	2,000.00	
Governor	2,000.00	
do. Sir Henry	2,000.00	
May	2,000.00	
do. Mrs. Stokes	2,000.00	
(with	2,000.00	
accrued interest)	2,000.00	
do. R. M. Gray	2,000.00	
Esq.	2,000.00	
do. Interest to 31.12.09	2,000.00	
	\$1,252,164.00	\$1,252,164.00

*Official rate of Exchange for the year 1909-19

As above \$1,352,164.00

Trust 17,000.00

Shanghai 100,000.00

\$1,779,164.00

(Signed), C. P. CHATER.

Government House,

11th January, 1910.

Dear Sir Paul Chater,—I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of December 31st which, as you have explained, has been delayed in order to verify some figures, and only reached me to-day.

I am most glad to learn that the minimum sum which it was decided was required for an Endowment and Equipment Fund has been realised, and I gather that you are now about to call upon those whose promises to subscribe were conditional upon the realisation of the scheme to pay in the sums they have generously undertaken to give, after which you will publish a complete subscription list.

We must not lose sight of the fact that, under Resolution 6, Chinese donors who have given sums of \$10,000 and upwards are entitled to claim a free scholarship for each \$10,000. Claims under this rule have been recorded aggregating a capital sum of \$12,000. In addition we have to raise funds for the erection of the students' quarters, (say \$100,000) and for the Anatomical Laboratory which are not included in the University building to be erected by Mr. Mody. We must not therefore relax our efforts to complete the full fund required.

With regard to the question as to whether the funds in hand should be at once invested or how they should be dealt with to the best advantage, I will call a meeting to decide this matter without delay.

I congratulate you heartily on the success which has attended your efforts as Treasurer of the University Fund.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed), F. D. LUGARD.

CLAIM BY A GOVERNMENT.

INTERESTING ACTION AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Police Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Miss Eva Engleford brought an action against Mrs. Lydia Prior to recover the sum of \$141.50, as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from her position as governess. Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Britton and Hett) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. S. Dixon (from Mr. R. A. Harding's office) was for the defendant. The amount of the claim was reduced from \$443.50 to \$141.50 before the case was proceeded with. Several prominent ladies were present in the Courtroom and manifested a keen interest during the proceedings.

Mr. Hett read through the statement of defence in which it was alleged that plaintiff's conduct had been dismissed. He was not satisfied with the particulars and it was incumbent upon him to show that the alleged dismissal was

haviour was. Before fully opening the case, Mr. Hett stated that the record, as it stood, applied the plaintiff to judgment unless the defendant could prove the various allegations against the plaintiff. The statement of defence alleged that the defendant had acted as her husband's agent, which was somewhat ambiguous and ought to be struck off.

Mr. Dixon contended that the action was not brought by the husband and proceeded to read certain correspondence in support of his contention.

Mr. Hett asked for leave to amend the statement of defence.

Mr. Dixon said he knew his friend would ask for that but submitted that the Court had no power to do that.

Mr. Hett contended that his Lordship had the fullest power to add the principal where the principal had not been disclosed.

His Lordship said he was bound by the authorities to allow the amendment asked for and reserved the question of costs.

In opening the case for the defence Mr. Dixon stated that plaintiff was engaged at Kobe and Madras last year. She was engaged by Mrs. Prior herself and the conditions were that she should act as governess at Hongkong and that defendant should pay her passage to Hongkong and her passage back in March next. Plaintiff arrived in Hongkong about May of last year. From May to July, she was rather satisfactory, although she was at times subject to gross ill-temper, and her teaching capacity was very satisfactory. In July last Col. and Mrs. Prior went to Japan and took the governess with them to look after their child. During their stay in Japan, they asked the plaintiff to go to a hotel for dinner half-an-hour before them in order to enable the child to go to bed. For some reason or other, the plaintiff appeared to be annoyed, although she had sat together at dinner and was treated as their equal. Plaintiff became very insulting

thence on, not only to Mrs. Prior, but Col. Prior himself. On one occasion, plaintiff said she was beginning to get tired of her position and would prefer to become a hospital nurse. Col. Prior said that her contract did not terminate till the end of March and asked her to make the best of it and they would try to jog along till March. Plaintiff asked for three months' notice but her employers were averse to this and as she insisted, she was told that she would get the three months' notice but would forfeit her passage back. On the 18th September plaintiff wrote a letter resigning her position. Plaintiff would not accept the letter. Plaintiff then wrote her last letter, in which she asked the defendant to accept her resignation and that in taking that step she (the plaintiff) fully realised that she forfeited all claims to a passage back. If that was not a complete contract, Mr. Dixon declared, he did not know what was.

He did not know whether the plaintiff was going to allege that Col. Prior had forged her signature. After that, the plaintiff showed gross disrespect and most extraordinary behaviour. On one occasion Col. Prior wished her "good-night" at the landing but the plaintiff entirely ignored it. He was not going to rely on those little things but he was bound to bring them in for the purpose of cross-examination. Defendant on one occasion discovered that her child was not called for some time for her music lessons and asked the plaintiff why she did not do so. The latter retorted "Oh, the child does not come in." Defendant asked her why she did not call her and asked her to do so in future, when plaintiff turned round and flitted, saying "I will not call her." On another occasion, Mrs. Prior sent her child to plaintiff's bedroom to ask her to come down to the drawing-room. Plaintiff refused to do so and on the child being sent to her a second time, she asked that the message be sent to her in writing. Mrs. Prior then went to her and asked her perfectly civilly to come down into the drawing-room, as Col. Prior wished to speak to her on some business matter but the plaintiff again refused.

Col. Prior then went to the door of plaintiff's bedroom and asked her to come down. Plaintiff refused to comply with the request, whereupon Col. Prior gave her to understand that if she did not come down, she would have to leave his house in a quarter of an hour. Plaintiff was heard to remark: "Oh, that's fine," and proceeded to call up the boy to bring up her trunk. Col. Prior told her he could not allow her to leave his house in that manner. Subsequently plaintiff left and the defendant shortly afterwards received a letter from her solicitors asking for the payment of \$10 odd, amount of money due up to the 18th September.

Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

FORTHCOMING RACES.

SITES FOR BOOTH AND MATCHES.

This afternoon, the several lots numbered 1 to 19 were let by public auction by Messrs. Hughes and Hough for the erection of booths and matches during the forthcoming race meeting on the Government ground adjoining the race course, north of the Grand Stand enclosure. The sale last year brought in \$3,600 and this year it fetched \$9,000. Following are the results of the auction:—

Lot No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1	J. C.	\$300
2	J. C.	300
3	J. C.	400
4	Unity	400
5	do.	400
6	do.	500
7	R. J. Remedios	500
8	F. X. Lopez	400

SUN A WAN'S EXTRADITION.

INTERESTING JUDGMENTS BY FULL COURT.

Before a Full Court, consisting of Hon. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompers, Police Judge, the case was resumed this morning in which Mr. Slade moved for a rule nisi to be directed to the Captain Superintendent of Police to show cause why Sun A Wan, a prisoner at the Victoria Gaol, should not be discharged. Mr. Slade, instructed by Mr. O. O. Kong Sing, represented the prisoner. The Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the Crown and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Danvers, Crown Solicitor, represented the Chinese Government. It will be remembered that at the last sitting of the Full Court in connection with the above matter, the point was raised whether the Chinese Government, represented by Counsel, had the right of audience and their Lordships at the time held that they had before them a direct precedent for the Chinese Government being represented in that Court, and without in any way endeavouring to criticise or set aside the decision of the learned Chief Justice in the case stated they were disposed to hear Sir Henry on behalf of the Chinese Government and to consider the point raised by Mr. Slade and give more fully their reasons for the course they had decided to adopt in a judgment which would subsequently be delivered.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in delivering his judgment, said:—A rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus was granted in this case and this is a motion to make the rule absolute. Mr. Slade, on behalf of the prisoner, bases the application on two grounds:

(1) That there is no proof that the prisoner is a subject of China.

(2) That no foreign warrant or its equivalent was produced before the Magistrate.

The proceedings are governed by the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889 (Ordinance 7 of 1889). The term "fugitive criminal" is common both to the Imperial Statute—The Extradition Act, 1870—and to the local Ordinance referred to, but the interpretation placed on the term differs; for in the Imperial Act nationality is irrelevant in ordinary cases, whereas in the local Ordinance the fugitive criminal must be a "subject of China." Section 2 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance defines "Fugitive Criminal" as follows:—"Fugitive Criminal" means any "subject of China" accused of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of China or on board a Chinese ship on the high seas, who is or is suspected of being in Hongkong or on board a British ship there." And the same expression is used in the Treaty of Tientsin. Article XXI. reads as follows:—"If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there; they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up." It is clear, therefore, that it must be proved in the proceedings that the person accused is a subject of China and I agree with the learned Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in the case cited (re Wong Ka Cheong v. H.K.L.R. 13) that "there must be some direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality." In that case the learned Chief Justice said:—

"It must appear in some way or other from the proceedings that the prisoner is a subject of China, for otherwise the requirements of the law would not be complied with. It must be shown; it cannot be assumed. Neither a Chinese name, nor the wearing of Chinese dress would be sufficient for the prisoner may have been born in Hongkong and so a British subject, and a troublesome question as to the consequence of double nationality in respect of extradition might arise. There must therefore be some direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality."

The question, therefore, which we have to decide is: Was there any direct evidence before the Magistrate that the accused was a subject of China? In my opinion there was not. It was conceded by the Crown and by Sir Henry Berkeley on behalf of the Chinese Government: (1) that it is not necessary for the Crown to prove the fact when it is not challenged by the prisoner and that it lies on him to show the contrary; and (2) alternatively, that there is abundant prima facie evidence to show that the prisoner is a subject of China. In regard to the evidence we were referred to the charge sheet and to the order of His Excellency the Governor upon which the Magistrate's warrant issued in which the accused was described as "Sun A Wan late of the Wai Chow Prefecture in the Empire of China," and further, to the police evidence that the prisoner was arrested and brought before the Court by virtue of the warrant. As to this I do not think it can be contended with any show of authority that the facts alleged in the order or warrant (these documents are in the form prescribed by the Ordinance) is evidence of such facts any more than that the allegations in an indictment are evidence of the facts alleged. Then what is the other evidence relied upon? Sir Fuk says he reported the robbery to the Kwai Sin Uo (i.e. the District Magistrate) that he had known the prisoner previously on the 8th or 9th moon of the same year (i.e. 1908) that he had been coming and going in Al Pi village frequently (i.e. when the alleged robbery took place). In cross-examination, he said that he had never spoken to him, that he was in the market place, coming and going nearly every day, that he heard people talking, hence he knew his name was Sun A Wan and that he did not hear them call him "a reformer." As to this, Mr. Alabaster, suggests that the whole object of the cross-examination was to establish the prisoner's association with the Reform party and that this creates a prima facie presumption that the Reform party are subjects of China. Having regard, however, to the actuality, as I have stated, of direct evidence, I do not think that such an implication, even if well-founded, can be of

much avail. Then, Chao Chan states that he had known the prisoner since 1903; that he was engaged to take trees to his master, that he saw him in 1904 and once again in 1905; and he further stated that in 1905 was the first time he saw him and that he heard in the country that he was a robber and a thief. Another witness, Ho Lik, said he did not know what part of the country the prisoner came from, and by the word "country" we are asked to imply it is China, which is probably obvious, but the fact in itself does not establish his Chinese nationality, as there are numerous Chinese in China, Hongkong and the New Territories who are British subjects. I have referred to all the evidence upon which the Crown and the Chinese Government rely and I am clearly of opinion that there was no direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality. But then it is contended it is not necessary to prove the prisoner's nationality when it is not challenged by him and, further, that the onus is placed on the prisoner to show he is not a subject of China and that if there is prima facie evidence of Chinese nationality it is for the prisoner to show that he is not of Chinese nationality. In support of this contention of Reg. v. Gaux, 9 Q. B. D. page 93 was relied upon. That is a case which had regard to an extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and provided *inter alia* that the respective diplomatic agents of both countries should deliver up to each other reciprocally any persons accused or convicted of any of the extradition crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, who should be found within the territories of the other party. The word "subjects" was defined in the treaty as including not only naturalised citizens of the country but also such foreigners as according to the laws of either of the contracting parties are assimilated to subjects. It was contended in that case that the prisoner being a naturalised subject of the U. S. A. was not amenable to the treaty and should be released. In the course of the argument, Mr. Baron Pollock remarked:—"Must not a man be taken prima facie to be the subject of the country in which he commits the offence at the time of committing it? Does it not lie on him to show the contrary? Does it follow that because a man is a naturalised subject of the United States he may not for this purpose be a subject of the Netherlands?"

And in his judgment he said:—"Two points are made on behalf of the prisoner which are of importance as involving a matter of principle affecting the liberty of the subject. The first of them is this: it is said that the prisoner is not subject to the extradition law as existing between this country and the Netherlands, by reason of his not being a subject of the Netherlands. It is said that the evidence before the Magistrate showed him to be a naturalised subject of the United States, and this evidence was also supplemented by an affidavit stating that not only has the prisoner been naturalised in the United States, but that also there is no reason to believe that he was born in the Netherlands—on the contrary, it says that he has reason to believe that he was born in a city in Hungary. Therefore it is contended that the Extradition Treaty between this country and the Netherlands does not apply, and that the prisoner cannot be given up to the Government of the Netherlands. This matter, no doubt, depends not only on the English Statute but also on the terms of the treaty; but before alluding to the treaty I would say that the leading principle which underlies all questions of nationality as applied to crime committed within any particular country is, in this whatever rights, civil or otherwise, a man may have which may be affected by his domicile, it is and must be perfectly clear by the law of all nations that each person who is within the jurisdiction of the particular country in which he commits a crime is subject to that jurisdiction; otherwise the criminal law could not be administered according to any civilised method."

The Attorney-General has pointed out to us the very general language of the first and third articles of the treaty. The first article runs thus:—"It is agreed that her Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to each other reciprocally any persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes therein specified committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall be found within the territories of the other party. Here it is according to all ordinary rules that one would expect to find any limitation to the persons who are to be given up. Not only are the most general words used, viz., "any persons," but the article goes on and refers to their being persons accused or convicted of crime committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, clearly showing that the definition of the persons to be delivered up is any person who commits one of the specified crimes within such jurisdiction. Then when we come to the third article of the treaty there is an express definition of what is meant by the word "subject." It is to include not only naturalised citizens of the country but also such foreigners as according to the laws of either of the contracting parties, are assimilated to subjects as well as such foreigners who, being married by that marriage born there. The first part tends to show that the person who is assimilated to a subject must be so in respect to the subject matter with which the treaty is dealing, viz., the criminal law. It is clear that a person who commits a crime within a particular territory, for all purposes connected with that crime, is regarded as assimilated to a subject."

It will be seen that in that case the words used in the treaty "any person," to adopt Mr. Baron Pollock's language, were "most general words," and the word "Subject" included not only naturalised citizens but also such foreigners as according to the laws of either of the contracting parties are assimilated to subjects, whereas the term "fugitive criminal" in the local Ordinance is expressly limited to subjects of China. And the remarks of Mr. Baron Pollock both in his argument and in his judgment were directed to the contention that the prisoner was a naturalised subject of the U.S.A. and was not a person who was to be regarded as assimilated to a subject, and I do not think the remarks can have any direct bearing

in regard to the express and specific words used in our Ordinance. Nor do I think the contention put forward in the argument of Sir Henry Berkeley that the word "subject" used in the local Ordinance means "subject to the jurisdiction of China" so as to bring it within the meaning of the judgment which I have cited can be sustained. In regard to Wong Ka Cheong's case already referred to the evidence adduced in support of the prisoner's nationality was obviously, as appears in the judgment, very different to the evidence in this case, and the learned Chief Justice found that there was "a good prima facie case of Chinese nationality" established before the Magistrate which in my judgment is not the case here, and he commented on the fact that it was not rebutted by the prisoner. A rebuttal by the prisoner in the present case having regard to the construction I place on the evidence would have been unnecessary. We were referred by Mr. Alabaster to certain general principles in Taylor on Evidence but having regard to the express words of the Ordinance which require in my judgment direct evidence of proof they are not I think germane to the point at issue. Having regard to the conclusion at which I have arrived on the first contention but for finding in behalf of the prisoner it becomes unnecessary to decide the other point as to the production of the foreign warrant or its equivalent before the Magistrate here, but speaking generally I adopt the argument of the learned Attorney-General as to the intention of the legislature in expressly discriminating between the requirements of the Imperial Act and those required in the local Ordinance. In my opinion the rule must be made absolute.

PRISONER'S DECISION.

The Prisoner Judge said:—"This was a motion to make absolute a rule nisi granted by the Chief Justice calling upon the Crown to show cause why Sun A Wan alias Fu Ming, who had been committed to Victoria Gaol as a fugitive criminal under section 10 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, should not be discharged from custody. There were two grounds on which Mr. Slade based his argument that the fugitive criminal should be discharged. The first was, shortly, that the words 'fugitive criminal' as defined by section 2 of the Ordinance are limited to a subject of China; and that there was no evidence before the Magistrate to show that the prisoner was a subject of China. I will deal first with this point. It was contended for the Crown (1) That it is not at all necessary for the Crown to prove the nationality of the prisoner, (2) That at any rate this is unnecessary where the prisoner himself does not set up that he is not a Chinese subject. (3) And that there was evidence before the Magistrate abundant prima facie evidence that prisoner was a Chinese subject. Now as to the first point we were referred to Siron and Chalmers on Extradition page 16 and to the case of R. v. Gaux, 9 Q. B. D. 93. There is no doubt of the correctness of the proposition that under the Imperial Act a fugitive criminal may be a subject of a third State, who has committed an offence in a foreign country and then fled to the British dominions. In R. v. Gaux it was, however, argued for the prisoner that as the demand for extradition must under article XI of the Treaty between Great Britain and the State applying for rendition, be made by the diplomatic agent of his (the criminal's) country the intention was clearly manifested that the subject of a third Government, not a party to the Treaty, was not to be surrendered. The Court answered that any person committing a crime within the jurisdiction of a country was pro tanto a subject of that country which became for the purposes of the Act his country which could demand his extradition unless treaty arrangements provided to the contrary. Now the decision of the Court in that case referred specially to and obviously turned directly on the very general language of the definition in the Extradition Act. That Act was passed to give effect to the provisions of Treaties made or to be made with the British Government by Foreign Powers. The subject of Chinese Extradition in this Colony is of course governed by the Chinese Extradition Act, 1889, which was passed to give effect to Article XXI of the Treaty of Tientsin. In the local Ordinance the term "fugitive criminal" is defined as meaning "any subject of China accused" etc. The difference between the language of section 2 of the local Ordinance and section 25 of the Imperial Act is very significant, and it seems to me clear that section 2 of the Ordinance constitutes it a condition precedent to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate to commit, that the prisoner should be proved to be actually of Chinese nationality. This being so, the burden of proof must of course be on the Crown to establish that fact by affirmative evidence. It is not for the prisoner to raise the point and by not doing so he is not debarred from taking the objection now. We were referred to the judgment of Sir Francis Piggott in Wong Ka Cheong's case 1, H.K.L.R. at page 14. The learned Chief Justice having reviewed the evidence in that case concludes:—"Lastly, and most material, is the fact that the prisoner did not tender any evidence to show that he was not a Chinese subject." But this must be read together with the words immediately following:—"I think there was a good prima facie case of Chinese nationality before the Magistrate—and the prisoner did not rebut this in any way." Now in the case before us I fully agree with my learned brother that there is not even a prima facie case of Chinese nationality set up. There was therefore nothing for the prisoner to rebut. I think the objection to the commitment is a good one and that the rule must be made absolute. It becomes then unnecessary to expressly decide the second point—whether there must be an accusation in China—and if so whether such an accusation has been proved. But I will merely say very briefly that if section 2 be construed in the ordinary and natural sense it does not appear to make a formal accusation in China a condition precedent to an application here. No doubt, if it were proved that no accusation had been laid in China, that would be a material fact for the consideration of the

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET—FURNISHED.
FROM 1ST APRIL NEXT.

N. 7, PEAK ROAD known as "Kurrah-jeen" a SIX-ROOMED HUNGALOW with good servants' and coolies' Quarters and a Garden.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [99]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 16th January, to TUESDAY, 25th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [100]

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Underigned have received instructions from The Superintendent of Imports and Exports to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, on
SATURDAY,
the 15th January, 1910, at 11 A.M., at the Water Police Station, Kowloon,
99 JARS SPIRITS OF WINE.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [101]

Magistrate. But even if an accusation in China be necessary under the Ordinance it seems to me that the requirements of the Statute are sufficiently met by proof that a report accusing the prisoner of the crime was made to the District Magistrate. The only other question to be considered is the position of a Foreign Government when Extradition proceedings are pending before the Court; whether in fact the Foreign Government can claim to participate by Counsel. Sir Francis Piggott in his very learned and very careful judgment delivered on May 19th, 1905, in Wong Ka Cheong's case 1, H.K.L.R. at p. 2, intimated that a Foreign Government had no locus standi in Extradition proceedings. The learned Chief Justice had not before him in that case a precedent which was produced to us; the case of Leung Ah Fo, heard by the Full Court of Hongkong; Russell C. J. and Leach J. in 1887 when Mr. Francis, Q. C., appeared for the Chinese Government. Nor was there cited to him Cassin's case 1891, 1, Q.B. 147 in which the English Solicitor-General appeared for the Swiss Government before the Divisional Court. It is noticeable that the order nisi in that case called upon both the Police Magistrate and the Consul-General for Switzerland to show cause. Whether or not the learned Chief Justice would have modified the opinion he expressed in Wong Ka Cheong's case, had these important precedents been brought to his notice it is not worth while now to consider. The Attorney-General for the Crown raised no objection to the Chinese Government being represented and we determined on this occasion that without deciding the question at large we would hear Sir Henry Berkeley. In the event of the question being raised again we should require a fuller argument on the point than was possible on this occasion.

Mr. Slade applied for costs against the Chinese Government.

Sir Henry submitted that no costs could be given against the Chinese Government. It was only a question between the party and the Crown.

Mr. Slade contended that if any party intervened in a case of that kind, he was under the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Prisoner Judge (To Mr. Slade)—Have you any authority for that?

Mr. Slade—Your Lordship is asking me the question off-hand.

Further consideration of the question was deferred.

Events Coming.

Thursday, 13th January.
Geo. P. Lamont, auction sale of Cigarette Machine and Leather Beltings etc., at No. 23, Praya East, 11 a.m.
Ballistic Public School prize distribution, by His Excellency the Governor, at noon.

Friday, 14th January.
Water Police Station Smoking Concert, 8.30 p.m.
Chink Light and Power Co., Ltd., Extraordinary general meeting at the offices of Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., 11 o'clock.

Saturday 15th January.
Hughes and Hough, auction sale of the Steam Launch *Pullman*, at the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Wharf, Kowloon, 11 a.m.
Public Works Department, auction sale of Crown land, 3 p.m.

Theatre Royal, A.D.C. "The Toreador" 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 16th January.
Theatre Royal, A.D.C. "The Toreador" 9 p.m.

Wednesday, 17th January.
Theatre Royal, A.D.C. "The Toreador" 9 p.m.

Thursday, 18th January.
Theatre Royal, A.D.C. "The Toreador" 9 p.m.

To-day's Advertisements.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "WELSH PRINCE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [102]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"
Captain E. Malchow, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 8 A.M.

For further particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [103]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th of January, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th of January, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 23rd of January, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [104]

NOTICE.

THE VALUE of the HONGKONG DOLLAR proclaimed by the Director of the United States Mint for three months to end March 31st, 1910, is .404 in terms of AMERICAN GOLD CURRENCY.

Consular Fees for the quarter ending March 31st, 1910, will be as follows:

Invoice \$ 6.25
Extra Copy of Invoice 2.50
Landing Certificate 6.25
Bill of Health 12.40
Supplemental Bill of Health 6.25

Hongkong Currency only is accepted in payment of fees at this Consulate-General. The Invoice Clerk is forbidden to accept any Chinese Coin whatever or accept Hongkong Fractional Coin in amounts of over \$2.00 at one time.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [105]

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

Intimations.

CHEESE

CHOICE CANADIAN
STILTON.

60 Cents per lb.

THE
DAIRY FARM Co.,
LIMITED.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [106]

ASAHI
BEER

SAPPORO
BEER

TO BE OBTAINED
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

NOTICE.

THE VALUE of the HONGKONG DOLLAR proclaimed by the Director of the United States Mint for three months to end March 31st, 1910, is .404 in terms of AMERICAN GOLD CURRENCY.

Consular Fees for the quarter ending March 31st, 1910, will be as follows:

Invoice \$ 6.25
Extra Copy of Invoice 2.50
Landing Certificate 6.25
Bill of Health 12.40
Supplemental Bill of Health 6.25

Hongkong Currency only is accepted in payment of fees at this Consulate-General. The Invoice Clerk is forbidden to accept any Chinese Coin whatever or accept Hongkong Fractional Coin in amounts of over \$2.00 at one time.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [107]

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

W. A. RUBLEE,
American Consul-General.

SALON-CINEMA THEATRE.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS SHOW IN THE COLONY.

EXCELLENT FILMS, BEST ARTISTS.

ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE. DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

COMPLETE CHANGE TWICE A WEEK, MONDAY AND FRIDAY.

WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET, opposite G. P. O.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 11 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B.
(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, JAN. 29TH.	FRIDAY, FEB. 12TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.	FRIDAY, MARCH 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, FEB. 26TH.	FRIDAY, APRIL 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, MAR. 26TH.	FRIDAY, MAY 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.	FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 23 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON: 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line)

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. GRADY, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

12.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	"YURNANG"	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	SATURDAY, 15th Jan., Noon.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and CHIN	"CHIPSING"	MONDAY, 17th Jan., 4 P.M.
WANTAO	"FOOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"KUSANG"	SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	TUESDAY, 1st Feb., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 1st to 14th 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 28th January, and 1st February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Steamers have superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Exch. 4.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
ZAMBOANGA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	13th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	13th Jan., 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	14th Jan., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HONGKONG	"HUPEH"	14th Jan., 10 A.M.
CHINWANTAO & SHANGHAI	"WINGHOW"	14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	16th Jan., Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	18th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	20th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIHUA"	23rd Jan., Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	25th Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	1st Feb., 4 P.M.

S.S. Tean will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. Taming sails from Manila on 15th day for Hongkong. Special reduced return fare of \$50.

Reduced Saloon Fare, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Saloons. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Saloons and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheow, Linan, Chinkwa) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo, so through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

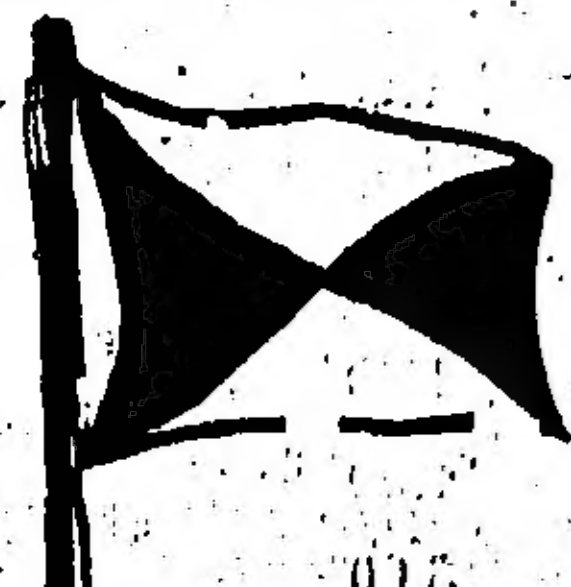
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 16.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
LAURO	1160	R. Rogers	MANILA	SATURDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.
RUBY	1160	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., at Noon.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
LIMITED.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamers

"PEMBROKESHIRE" (late "Segura") & "CARMARTHENSHIRE"

Offering superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, will be despatched from Hongkong as above on or about end of January and beginning of March respectively.

FARE TO LONDON ... £85

A Stewardess and fully qualified Doctor are carried.

N.B.—"Pembroke" calls at Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	FRIDAY, 22nd Jan., at Noon.
Do	"CHICAGO MARU"	—	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 13th Jan., at Daylight.
TAM-UI v. SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 16th Jan., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Seiwai 6,330 S. Shotton 15th Jan.

Ocean 4,657 F. W. Davies 10th Feb.

Kumakura 6,330 J. W. White 10th March

Ayuma 4,657 J. W. White 7th April

These steamers are specially fitted for carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1909

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAQDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

QARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"OARDIGANSHIRE."

Captain W. O. Tyer, will be despatched as above on 16th January, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."

Captain R. Hayes, will be despatched as above about 25th January.

See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer:

"KWONG TUNG"

"KWONG SAI"

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5:30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These two Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officers by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
(No. 5, Queen's Road West)

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.</

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000	\$2,001,819	{ Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/10 = \$12.72	4 %	{ \$1,000 ex. & b. London £93.5/-
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	7	£6	{ £4,000 \$3,000	\$30,553	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909 .....	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 Tls. 23,000 Tls. 215,253 Tls. 140,185 \$9,000,000 \$108,248 \$105,249 \$682,600 \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,264	none	\$10 for 1908	7 %	\$145 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	£5	{ Tls. 23,000 Tls. 215,253 Tls. 140,185 \$9,000,000 \$108,248 \$105,249 \$682,600 \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,264	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 112 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$108,248 \$105,249 \$682,600 \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,264	\$9,464,801	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$900 ex. and b.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,264	\$7,703,17	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$130
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,264	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 %	\$118 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,264	\$1,087,11	\$27 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$370 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$20,000 \$20,000	\$1,085	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Nil	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	...	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$617,500 \$617,500 \$617,500	\$21,720	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$32 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	15	15	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = \$3. 154 .....	...	\$63 buyers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	15	15	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	13,755	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for 1909 .....	...	65/-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	10	10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,817	\$100 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	10	10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,817	\$100 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$14 1/2
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$350,000 \$50,848	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$158
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	5	\$100	{ none	Dr. \$13,809	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$21 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6 08	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.12.09 .....	...	Tls. 355 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	{ £175,000 £11,281	£1 43	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 %	Tls. 18 sellers
Raub Australia Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	18/10	{ £1 1/8	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$6 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$14,986	Dr. \$7,431	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$55 1/2	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$26,806 \$40,000 \$88,442	\$10,108	None .....	...	\$59 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5 1/2	\$50	{ \$121,000	\$345,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	...	\$50 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,461	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 72 1/2 ex. d.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	136,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 12,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 130 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue .....	...	\$15 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$25	{ \$104,977 \$14,618	\$10,372	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$78 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,372	Interim of 3 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$47 new buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	5 %	\$84 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$378	\$1 1/2 for 1908 .....	...	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,538,045	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 100,000 none	\$1,068	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,992	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 139 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	{ Tls. 40,098	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 .....	...	\$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000	Tls. 6,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31.9.06 .....	...	Tls. 75
Lau-kuo-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 1	{ none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 101
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 11,173	Tls. 15,212	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 125
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500	£648	15 % per share for 1908	10 %	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ £1,500	£648	\$1.20 for 1908 .....	...	\$12
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Nil.	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$6 buyers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ none	\$61,138	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$6 1/2 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	\$1.10 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	\$7 1/2 ex. and b.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 1/2 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	\$1 a bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$1	{ none	\$5195	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 %	\$180 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,616	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,790	Final of Tls. 12 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 7 1/2 for 1909 .....	...	Tls. 940 sales
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen planten in Lingkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 51,924 Tls. 61,924	Tls. 316,682	80 cents on fully paid share and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$13 1/2
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	None	3 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	None .....	...	...
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 14,810 Tls. 7 000	Tls. 5,250	None .....	...	\$24 1/2 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	Dr. \$56,602	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	7 %	\$12
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	{ none	\$53	60 cents for year ending 31.12.03	5 %	\$10 1/2 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$172	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$16,000	\$343	Final of 30 cts. for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$7
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$1	{ \$300,000 \$5,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none	\$782	Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909 .....	...	16/6
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	{ none	none	20 % interim for 1909 .....	...	\$84 buyers
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$1	\$10	{ none	none	2 1/2 for 1909 .....	...	60/- sales
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited	33,650	1/2	1/2	{ \$7,400	\$11,105	None .....	...	100/-
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	77 1/2 buyers
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	83,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	7 1/2 interim for 1909 .....	...	nominal
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co. (fully paid)	181,454	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	4/6 sales
Do. do. (contributory)	123,545	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	nominal
Kamunig (Perak) Rubber tin & Co.	950,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	250/- buyers
Do. do. A Shares	950,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	25/-
Do. do. B Shares	105,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	nominal
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	120,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	250/- buyers
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	25/-
Do. do. (7 1/2 % pref.)	10,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	1,810	20 1/2 for year ending 31.6.08 .....	...	250/-
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	1/2	1/2	{ \$4,000	none	Interim of 40 % = \$2. for account 1909 .....	...	250/-
Do. do. (8 1/2 % pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	{ none	none	7 % for year ending 31.5.09 .....	...	250/-
Lodbury Rubber Estates, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$6,722	15 % for year ending 31.12.08 .....	...	\$16 sellers
Do. do. (contributory)	40,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	250/-
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	1,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	250/-
Sandycroft Rubber Company	30,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	None .....	...	250/-
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	30,000	1/2	1/2	{ \$10,000	\$1,173	Interim of 60 % for 1909 .....	...	250/-
Shelford Rubber Estate Limited	25,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	none	1 % for 1908 .....	...	250/-
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	2,500	1/2	1/2	{ none	£836	None .....	...	250/-
Sungei Choh Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	none	None .....	...	250/-
Sungei Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	1/2	1/2	{ none	£3,448	7 1/2 interim for 1909 .....	...	250/-

Printed and Published by JOSE PHOEBUS BARRA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 4, Cecil Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.